The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. XI. QU'APPELLE STATION, N. W. T., THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1896. No. 45.

New Novels!

By Popular Authors.

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SHINGLES, LATH, SASH, DOORS, AND all other building material, and Blacksmith Coal.

N.B.—We buy for cash. Our prices cannot be beaten. Get our quotations before purchasing elsewhere.

Improved White Yorkshire Pigs For Sale.

PURE BRED SOWS FROM 250 lbs. to 300 lbs. weight—prices from $15 to $20. Also spring pigs from above sows from $3 upwards. The parent stock took first and third prizes at Regina exhibition.

32-45 J. S. COURT, Fort Qu'Appelle.

DENTAL.

W. D. COWAN, L.D.S., D.D.S., SURgeon-Dentist, visits Indian Head on the second Friday and following Saturday of every month; Qu'Appelle, Leland Hotel, on the Wednesday and Thursday preceding.

LEGAL.

A. D. DICKSON, Barrister, Advocate, Solicitor, etc.
Office, first door south of the Queen's Hotel, Qu'Appelle St.

WM. SMITH, Advocate, Notary Public, Collections and Real Estate Agent.

MEDICAL.

DR. C. E. CARTHEW, Qu'Appelle, Physician, Surgeon, Coroner Etc. Graduate Toronto University and Licentiate College Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

W. HENDERSON, M.D.C.M., Qu'Appelle Station. Graduate of McGill University, Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD, House, Sign and Carriage Painter. Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging and Kalsomining. All work neatly and promptly executed. Qu'Appelle Station and Indian Head. A. Currie, assistant manager of Indian Head branch.

E. H. ROBINSON, HOUSE, SIGN AND Carriage Painter. Graining, Glazing and Paperhanging. Kalsomining a specialty. All work promptly executed. Paint shop above R. C. Andross's livery stable, Indian Head.

S. H. COLLINS,
Boot and Shoe Maker
Qu'Appelle Street,
QU'APPELLE STATION, - - ASSA.
Repairing done on short notice.

C. BABBIT,
AGENT FOR
NEW SINGER VIBRATOR SEWING MACHINE.
Sewing Machine and Gun Oil. Watchmaker and Jeweller. Sewing Machines and Guns Repaired on shortest notice. Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

G. E. SHAW,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
Horseshoeing and repairing done on short notice and on reasonable terms.
Pacific Avenue, Qu'Appelle Station, Assa., Two doors east of Progress office.

WANTED

WANTED AT ONCE—ACTIVE agents for each county. Exclusive control and no risk. Will clear 12 to 25 hundred dollars a year. Enclose stamp for particulars or 25c for $1 sample.
Big Rapid Mineral Water Co.,
43-51 Big Rapids, Mich.

Photography

CLIFFORD BROS., high class artists, now at work. Gallery on Front street. Cabinet Photos, $4 per dozen. All work guaranteed and finished before leaving. Views for sale showing every building in town; also a variety from Fort Qu'Appelle.

There's Nothing Like . . . Leather!

I have just receive a consignment of
SHOE LEATHER, SOLE LEATHER, LEATHER SHOESTRINGS, LEATHER FOR BELT LACING, SHOE THREAD, KNIVES, Etc. In fact everything requisite in the leather line. Repairing done neatly, cheaply and expeditiously. Don't be leather headed, but give me a call. Close prices, wholesale and retail. Yours for Leather,
G. M. BAILEY, Pacific Ave., Qu'Appelle.

Merchant Tailors

IF YOU WANT A GOOD FITTING SUIT OF CLOTHES, CALL ON . . .

J. H. Brethauer & Co.,

Who have got
THE BEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE
Samples on the market.

Prices Right. Give Us a Call.

H. BRAY,

Wholesale and Retail

BUTCHER

QU'APPELLE STREET.

QU'APPELLE STATION.

DRESSED : PORK : AND : POULTRY BOUGHT : AND : SOLD.

CUSTOM SOLICITED

BY RAIL, Steam LAKE, WAGHORN'S GUIDE

By-Law No. 235,

OF 1896.

For Compelling the Destruction of Noxious Weeds and Plants within the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle.

BE IT ENACTED, and it is hereby enacted a by-law, of the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle as follows:

1. Where used in this by-law the term "Noxious Weed" shall mean French or stink weed, tumble weed or hare's ear mustard, Canada thistle, common mustard, wild oats, Russian thistle, and any other weed or plant detrimental to husbandry.

2. Where used in this by-law, the term "Non-resident Lands" shall apply to all lands which are unoccupied, and the owner of which is not resident within the municipality; and the term "Resident Lands" shall apply to all lands which are occupied or which are owned by persons resident within the municipality; and the term "Inspector" shall mean the inspector of noxious weeds appointed by the municipality.

3. It shall be the duty of the owner of land or the occupant thereof, if the owner is not resident within the municipality, to cut down or destroy all noxious weeds growing on his land so often in each and every year as is sufficient to prevent the ripening of their seed.

4. It shall be the duty of the inspector to give or cause to be given notice in writing to the owner or occupant of any land within the municipality whereon any noxious weeds are growing and in danger of going to seed (and in the case of property of a railway company the notice shall be given to any station master of the company resident in the municipality) requiring him to cause the same to be cut down or destroyed within five days from the service of the notice and such notice shall be given by such inspector when and so often as may be necessary to prevent the ripening of the seed of any such noxious weeds.

5. In case such owner or occupant of land (or if it be railway property, then the station master upon whom such notice has been served) refuses or neglects to cut down or destroy all or any of the said noxious weeds within the period aforesaid, the Inspector may enter upon the lands and cause such weeds to be cut down or destroyed or he may, instead of so doing, lay information before any Justice of the Peace as to such refusal or neglect, and such owner, occupant or station master shall, upon conviction, be liable to the penalties imposed by section nine of this by-law, provided that in case of noxious weeds growing upon any non-resident lands the Inspector may enter upon such lands and destroy such noxious weeds or cause the same to be destroyed without giving any notice.

6. Whenever any noxious weeds shall be found growing upon land under crop the Inspector shall notify the owner or occupant of such lands in writing that such lands must be cleared and freed from noxious weeds before again being sown or cropped, and if after such notice the land shall have again been sown with grain and noxious weeds be found growing thereon, the Inspector shall notify the owner or occupant in writing to cut down or destroy such noxious weeds within five days from the date of the service of such notice, and in case such owner or occupant neglects or refuses to cut down or destroy all or any of the said noxious weeds within the period aforesaid, the Inspector may enter on such lands and cause such weeds to be cut down or destroyed with as little damage to the growing crops as may be, or he may, instead of or in addition to so doing, lay information before a Justice of the Peace as to such refusal or neglect and such owner or occupant shall, upon conviction, be liable to the penalties imposed by section nine of this by-law, but otherwise as hereinbefore provided the Inspector shall have no power to cut down or destroy standing or growing grain for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this by-law.

7. Whenever the Inspector shall find any noxious weeds growing upon any road allowance within the municipality, or whenever any person residing within said municipality shall notify him in writing that any noxious weeds are growing upon any such road allowance, giving in such notice particulars as to the place where such weeds are so growing, the Inspector shall, within five days after finding such weeds or service upon him of such notice, as the case may be, cause all such noxious weeds to be cut down and destroyed.

8. (1) The Inspector shall keep an accurate account of the expenses incurred by him in carrying out the provisions of the preceding sections of this by-law with respect to each parcel of land entered upon therefor, and shall deliver a statement of such expenses certified correct under his hand as such inspector, describing the land entered upon and giving such expenses in detail to the owner or occupant of resident lands requiring him to pay the amount.

(2) In case the owner or occupant of resident lands refuses or neglects to pay the amount of such expenses within thirty days after such request for payment, the said claim shall be presented by the Inspector to the council of the municipality, and so much thereof as the council shall deem just and allow shall be paid out of the general fund of the municipality.

(3) The Inspector shall also present to the council similar statements of the expenses incurred by him in carrying out the provisions of this by-law in respect to non-resident lands, giving a separate statement for each parcel of land, and shall also present a similar statement of expenses incurred in destroying noxious weeds growing upon road allowances and the amount of such expenses, or so much thereof as the council shall order or allow shall be paid out of the general fund of the municipality.

(4) All sums paid or allowed by the council under the provisions of Section (8) of this by-law in the case of resident and non-resident lands shall be charged in the proper book of the municipality against the lands in respect of which the expenses were severally incurred, and such several amounts shall form a charge against such lands and shall be collected in the same manner as other taxes, rates, or assessments levied by by-law of the said municipality.

9. Any person who refuses or neglects to cut down or destroy any noxious weeds after notice given by the Inspector as hereinbefore provided for, or who knowingly suffers any noxious weeds to grow upon lands in respect of which such notice was given and the seed to ripen so as to cause or endanger the spread thereof shall, upon summary conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding $100, together with costs of prosecution, and in default of payment thereof the person so convicted may be imprisoned in the nearest common gaol for a term not exceeding thirty days, unless such fine and costs, together with costs of committal, be sooner paid.

10. Any person who knowingly sells or offers for sale any seed grain or other seed in which there is any seed of any noxious weed, shall for every such offence be liable, upon summary conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a fine not exceeding $100, together with costs of prosecution, and in case of nonpayment thereof may be imprisoned in the nearest common gaol for any term not exceeding thirty days unless such fine and costs, together with costs of committal, be sooner paid.

11. The Inspector shall be entitled to the following and no other fees for carrying out the provisions of this by-law, viz., two dollars and fifty cents per diem.

12. All by-laws and amendments thereto hitherto passed relating to the destruction of noxious weeds are hereby repealed.

First, second and third reading of this by-law on Monday, Aug. 10th, A.D. 1896.

J. DOOLITTLE, Clerk. WM. HENLEY, Reeve.

—THE—

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S. T. SCOTT, Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1896.

THE Very Reverend Dean Grisdale, who has just been elected to the dignity of Bishop of Qu'Appelle, has been a familiar figure in Winnipeg for many years. He is, we may say, universally liked and respected, not only by the people of his own church with whom he has been principally in contact, but with all denominations and all classes. The genial and friendly Dean will be missed in Winnipeg, but will carry with him the hearty good wishes of its citizens for his success in the new and arduous field of labor to which he has been elected. The choice was a good one for the diocese over which he will preside, though he received a minority of the votes cast from it. His predecessors, though excellent men in their way, were strangers to the country and understood little of its ways. The new Bishop has a thorough knowledge of the conditions to be met, and is credited with sagacity to make good use of his knowledge.—Free Press.

Notes on a Journey From Qu'Appelle to Yorkton.

(Contributed by W. T. Thompson.)

Yorkton, the terminus of the Manitoba and Northwestern railway is about 100 miles distant from Qu'Appelle in a northeasterly direction, and is the most northern town in Assiniboia district.

The writer having recently driven across the intervening country, has had an opportunity of observing the condition of the settlements and crops.

A fairly good trail was followed passing through the fine wheat raising country northeast of Indian Head, crossing the Qu'Appelle valley at Blackwood, then across the Pheasant Plains via Kenlis and Lorlie to Richard Crother's ranch in the Beaver Hills, on the Pelly trail. Continuing on this, the eastern termination of the hills was reached in about fifteen miles; a little further on Mr. Insinger's trail to Yorkton crosses, and taking this road we soon reach the town, which is prettily situated among bluffs of poplar.

Yorkton has a population of about 300, a weekly train service, a creamery which turns out a large quantity of butter, a good hotel, stores, etc., and quite a number of new buildings in course of erection.

An overseer is elected by vote of the ratepayers, and a rate levied to cover necessary expenses. At the time of our arrival the town was much agitated over the approaching election. The contest resulted in the election of Mr. Lorenzo D. Kilburn over Mr. MacFarline, the former overseer, by a majority of one, and the supporters of Mr. Kilburn felt that the victory should be properly celebrated. London, the metropolis of England, has its Lord Mayor's show. Why should Yorkton, the metropolis of northeastern Assiniboia—the entrepot of the Devil's Lake and Cussed Creek ranching districts be behind in such matters? A gaily decorated carriage was accordingly prepared for His Worship, a procession was soon organized, led by a prominent citizen on a milk white steed and preceded by the Yorkton brass band, paraded the various thoroughfares of the town.

Some very fair crops were noticed in the vicinity of the town, but ranching is the principal industry in all the surrounding country.

In the Beaver Hills Mr. Insinger has an extensive ranching establishment, with about ninety horses and colts and 100 head of cattle. Rickard Bros., also in the hills, have a fine herd of cattle and a number of horses.

Leaving the Beaver Hills on the return journey, a number of vacant houses are passed in the old Methodist colony before reaching Lorlie, which is almost at the limit of settlement. Sixteen miles further south Kenlis is reached in the centre of an excellent wheat producing country, here a fine brick church, with stone basement, is being erected and quite a little village is growing up. Wheat cutting commenced in this vicinity on the 11th inst., and a large portion of the crop must now be cut, estimated yield from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. Northeast of Indian Head, on the south side of the Qu'Appelle, the straw is longer and the crops appear heavier than on the Pheasant Plains, but they are not as far advanced, and cutting will not be general for some days yet.

About Qu'Appelle reports generally indicate that the wheat will be unusually good, while there is also an abundant supply of hay. For mixed farming, the writer has not seen any tract of country superior to our own.

Outrage Near M'Gregor.

McGregor, Man., Aug. 18.—Last Friday afternoon while a Beaver Creek farmer and wife were away from home, leaving a young lady alone with their small children, a strange young man on horseback called, pretending to be looking for a stray horse. After talking with the young lady for some time, and ascertaining that she was alone, and that the nearest neighbors were also absent, he undertook to accomplish her ruin. Although not apparently a strong girl she succeeded, after a long and hard struggle, in preventing his accomplishing his purpose. In the scuffle she scratched his face until the blood dropped on the floor. After he found he was defeated, he swore at the girl, telling her he would see her again and succeed or kill her in the attempt, and mounted his horse and disappeared. Dreading publicity the parties concerned did not take any action to apprehend the brute until yesterday and no trace of him has been discovered up to the present time.

Bicycle Tournament.

Extensive preparations are being made for the Territorial bicycle meet, which is billed to take place at Medicine Hat, on Sept. 7. The Territorial champions will compete in a half mile, a one mile, and a five mile race. The events will be supplemented by a full programme of races in which Manitoba wheelmen will try to keep pace with the Northwest flyers. Reduced rates have been obtained and it is expected that riders from all parts of the Territories and Manitoba will be in attendance. Valuable gold and silver medals, cups, etc., will be offered as prizes.

A Child Cured of Eczema by Chase's Ointment.

"My six-year-old daughter, Bella, was afflicted with eczema for 24 months, the principal seat of eruption being behind her ears. I tried almost every remedy I saw advertised, bought innumerable medicines and soaps, and took the child to medical specialists in skin diseases, but without result. The doctor advised the use of Chase's Ointment, and since using the eruption has all disappeared, and I can confidently say my child is cured. (Sd.) Maxwell Johnston, 112 Anne St., Toronto.

YOU'LL FIND IT IN WAGHORN'S GUIDE

WAGHORN'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL and BUSINESS 50c y'ly

Methodist S. S. Picnic.

The annual picnic in connection with the Methodist Sabbath school, was held on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at the driving park.

The grounds having been prepared for the Regina picnic were all that could be desired.

Although the day was dull and cloudy in the morning, causing one good citizen to remark, "Methodist picnic Sunday; no wonder its cloudy. Why don't you have your picnic when rain is wanted? However, towards noon the sun appeared, the clouds disappeared and the afternoon was cool but pleasant.

About 2 o'clock the children began to arrive and very soon the four hammocks and two swings were filled with the happy youngsters.

Mrs. Caswell proved herself specially gifted in the art of entertaining children and soon various games were entered into and from the laughter and merriment were thoroughly enjoyed.

Ice cream having been dispersed by that prince of carterers, A. J. Parker, the children and visitors partook of the good things provided by the ladies and, judging from the sadly diminished tables, must have entered heartily into their work. After tea racing was the order of the day, prizes of money and candies being given. The various races were keenly contested, the sack and boot races being specially amusing.

Altogether a thoroughly enjoyable day was brought to a close by the sinking sun.

The C. P. R. Picnic.

The C.P.R. employees of the Moose Jaw division having decided to hold a picnic here on the 28th inst., appointed Mr. Jas. Rollo a delegate to confer and make definite arrangements with our citizens regarding same. A meeting of citizens was held in the Leland hotel yesterday, when it was decided to fix up grounds and give $50 cash to the sports. For the convenience of farmers accompaning the excursion a train will leave here at 2 oclock to visit the experimental farm at Indian Head, returning at 6 p.m. Everything having been satisfactorily arranged we may look forward to a lively time on the 28th and cordially extend a welcome to the excursionists.

Presentation Party.

Miss Florence Grieve, who has been for some time past the organist of the Baptist church, and also an active worker in the church and Sunday school, was last Friday evening the recipient of a valuable teacher's Bible and a toilet set as a slight testimony of the regard in which she is held by the members of the above school.

Boiler Exploded.

Macleod, N.W.T., Aug. 17.—On Saturday morning Mr. A. W. Gillingham's saw mill at the North Forks of Old Man's river, 40 miles from McLeod, was the scene of a fatal accident. The boiler exploded killing three men named Smith, May and Edsall, and injuring another. The mill was completely wrecked.

A HEAVY MORTGAGE.

How a prominent farmer quickly lifted it.

A mortgage has been described as an incentive to industry, a heavy mortgage, as a sure sign of ruin. The last is particularly true, for if a mortgage is allowed to run it will eat up the farm. In this connection Mr. Henry Fowler, of Huron writes: "From my boyhood scrofula had marked me for a victim and it seemed as if it had a life mortgage on my blood. I suffered fearfully with sores, and knowing my condition I have remained a single man. Doctor after doctor prescribed for me, and finally a Toronto specialist told me bluntly that my complaint was a deep-seated, incurable, blood disease. Sarsaparilla I knew was a good blood medicine, and I sent for a bottle of the best. Mr. Todd, the druggist, sent me Scott's Sarsaparilla, and I have stuck to it. It has lifted my mortgage, for to-day I am free from those horrible sores, my eyesight is not blurred, my tongue is not furry, and I have no irritation. I look upon Scott's Sarsaparilla as a marvellous medicine when it will cure a life long disease in so short a time."

Scrofula, pimples, running sores, rheumatism and all diseases generated by poisonous humors in the blood are cured by Scott's Sarsaparilla. The kind that cures. Sold only in concentrated form at $1 per bottle by your druggist. Dose from half to one teaspoonful.

QU'APPELLE PROGRESS.

Thursday, August 20, 1896.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONDENSED FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Short and Interesting Paragraphs that Treat of Men and Things in a General Way.

The Winnipeg senior four won at the Saratoga by six lengths.

Manitoba's wheat crop is estimated at about 15,000,000; the quality will be extra good.

Winnipeg's rate of taxation for 1896 7 will be two cents on the dollar, the same as last year.

J. W. Paight, aged 62, of Union, Ont., is dead from the effects of falling from a load of barley two weeks ago.

Joseph Bendoin, of Windsor, aged 66, postmaster at Comet, and one of the pioneers of Essex county is dead.

B. Levine & Co., of Montreal, the well-known fur manufacturers have made an assignment. Liabilities are $10,000.

Li Hung Chang with his party of officials and servants will pass through Winnipeg in September in a special train.

The three year old daughter of James Moore, of Chatham township, is dead from the effects of drinking a quantity of fly poison.

The International hotel at Maple Creek, Alta., was recently burned down. It was owned by E. Fearon and was fully insured.

Bernard Lesage, employed by Lymberner & Matthews, Montreal, was fatally injured a few days ago by the bursting of an emery wheel.

Glanders have appeared at Poplar Point, one resident having to destroy five valuable horses by order of Mr. Thompson the government veterinary.

John Carson, of Kingston, an extensive horse buyer, states that out of 10,000 horses in the county of Frontenac, there are are not twenty fit for the English market.

A young man named Robinson died at Braeside, Ont., about a month ago. Developments have arisen now which point to the case being one of murder, and an inquest is being held.

Principal Bates, of Woodstock Baptist college, died the other morning at Hamlin's Point, Muskoka, of blood poisoning, supposed to have been caused by the prick of a fish hook.

Gauthier, M. P., for l'Assomption, has entered action for $10,000 for libel against Jeanotte, his opponent in the late election. Statements made during the campaign are libel complained of.

American silver is not taken now in Toronto banks on any account. Bills and silver certificates are taken at a slight discount. Even the saloon keepers now refuse American silver.

The advocates of Sunday cars for Toronto, are making a thorough canvass of the city and several thousand signatures have already been secured to petition, asking for an early vote on the question.

Richard Riley, aged 63, a farmer near Windsor, who was suffering from heart disease, died the other day from the effects of the intense heat. The temperature was the highest known in 37 years.

The Le Roi mine has declared a dividend of $25,000. This makes $200,000 paid altogether by this mine in little over one year. The next dividend, it is said, will be $50,000, which will be declared in September.

The Manitoba well boring machine No. 3, when at work near Cartwright struck coal sixty-two feet below the surface of the ground. The vein, however, was not very thick and was surrounded by sand and gravel.

The project of the M. C. R. for bridging the Detroit river has been favorably reported upon by the United States senate committee on commerce. The bridge will be 160 feet high with two piers, 1,100 feet apart. The width of the river at the point of the proposed structure is 2,300 feet.

The citizens of Dominion city were shocked the other morning on learning that William Higham, a prominent farmer living close to the town was found shot dead within fifty yards of his own house. His wife and one son were in the house at the time but did not go out thinking that he was shooting hawks. Shortly afterwards his son found the body lying on a path between the house and the stable with the gun beside it. It is supposed that the gun in his own hands was accidentally discharged, the charge entering the front of his neck. Mr. Higham leaves a wife and a large family grown up, several married and settled in different parts of the province. Much sympathy is felt for the family who have resided here for nearly twenty years.

SHOCKS THEIR MODESTY.

Puritanical Bostonians Object to a Work of Art.

The trustees of the Boston public library have been petitioned by numerous persons to reject a nude bronze statue "A Bacchante, or Priestess of Bacchus," the work of Frederick Macmonnies, the sculptor of the statue of Nathan Hale, at New York, and of the great fountain of the World's fair at Chicago. The Bacchante statue was destined as a gift to the library by the architect, Chas. F. McKim. The statue arrived in New York last week from the studio of Mr. Macmonnies in Paris, and is now stored pending its disposition. The figure is about life size and represents a girl laughing, as she trips along, a baby who sits in the fold of her left arm and reaches toward a bunch of grapes which she is dangling above the child. The whole figure is full of life and joyousness. It was first exhibited in Paris, and was so much admired that the French government, unable to purchase the original, ordered a replica to be made for the galleries of the Luxembourg. The statue was originally meant to be placed within the fountain of the inner court of the public library, but now it is a question if it ever enters the portals of the building

A PREACHER IN TROUBLE.

A St. Paul Divine Charged with Trying to Poison his Wife.

St. Paul has one of its pastors locked up on a serious charge in the Lucas street police station. The residents of the West Side were startled the other day with the announcement that the Rev. T. J. Hull, formerly pastor of the Clinton Avenue M. E. Church, had been arrested and lodged in gaol on a charge of administering poison to his wife. Mrs. Hull is at the family residence, 115 West Winfield street, seriously ill. The charge is brought against Hull by his wife, and the principal witness for the prosecution is his daughter Blanche, who, if what she says is true, will go a good way toward convicting him of this serious charge. The prisoner denies the charge and says his wife is laboring under the delusion that somebody is trying to put her out of the way. Early one evening Dr. Hull called at the residence of Dr. V. J. Hawkins and stated to Dr. Hawkins that his wife was suffering from another of those bad spells which she is subject to. Dr. Hawkins visited the house where the sick woman was, and met her daughter Blanche at the door. She told Dr. Hawkins that she thought her father had given her mother poison. She also said that she saw her father take a package of something wrapped in a paper out of his trunk, and from the package put a white powder in a bottle; and that her father poured some of the contents of the bottle into a spoon and gave it to her mother. Mrs. Hull also told him that she believed her husband had poisoned her. She asked him to search Hull, as she believed he had poison on his person. In the meantime Dr. Hawkins had treated Mrs. Hull for arsenical poisoning, and she had vomited freely. He went to his office and telephoned for an officer. Before the officer arrived Hull told the doctor that he was afraid his wife had secured some poison, which he had hidden away from her. Dr. Hull has treated Mrs. Hull for these same symptoms ever since their arrival in this city, some two or three years. He stayed with her until nearly midnight, and left her resting easily. When he got back to his study he analyzed some of the powder found on the person of Dr. Hull, and was surprised to find it was arsenic. Dr. Hull was pastor of Clinton avenue M. E church three years ago, and was brought prominently before the public on account of his hard fight to retain his seat as pastor of the church, from which he was removed. If the charge of his wife be true, the motive so far is not known, although Mrs. Hull carried life insurance to the amount of $10,000. When Hull was questioned at the station he denied everything.

A DISTINCT VALUE.

Australians well Pleased with Canadian Wheat and find it Profitable.

The Sydney Herald of recent date says:—"Recent importations of American and Canadian wheat have led to some discussion taking place, of the wisdom in cultivating in New South Wales one or other of the varieties introduced. At first these importations were not regarded with much favor; but experience has shown that they are most acceptable when used judiciously to blend with softer kinds of grain; but it has nevertheless been found that these imported varieties have a distinct value whether considered from the standpoint of a farmer or that of a miller. This applies in a special degree to Canadian Red wheat. It does not yield so high a per centage of flour as is derived from Purple Straw and some other Australian grown wheat; but it is rich in gluten, one of the characteristics of which is the readiness with which it in being made into bread absorbs water, hence the employment of the baker of flour containing the requisite percentage of this grain is said to be more profitable to him than the use of ordinary varieties of Australian wheat. The other characteristics of Canadian wheat is that it is said to be rust resisting. Messrs. Burton & Co., of the Sydney flour mills, report favorably on the variety, which, he says, grows on the black soil plains of Manitoba and North Dakota (?) He is of opinion that it could be cultivated successfully on some of our highlands where black soil is to be found. The Department of Agriculture is of the opinion that Canadian Red wheat is of a variety well suited to the colder districts of the colony such as New England.

A Body's Strange Journey.

The mystery surrounding the discovery of the skeleton of a young boy in the Delaware and Raritan Canal Feeder, at Raven Rock, N.J., by a dredge on the morning of July 20, has been solved.

The dredger was digging deeply into the soft mud which lines the bottom of the feeder at the point mentioned, and when the big scoop deposited a load upon the mud scow there came out of it the skeleton of a boy, a pair of boots, a pair of long, black stockings and a pair of short trousers. The bones and all the effects were brought to the city and taken in charge by Coroner Callan.

Several days ago Mayor Bray received a letter from a man named John Mitchell of Callicoon, Sullivan County, New York, asking that he forward a full description of the wearing apparel found with the skeleton. This was done, and in addition, a piece of the boy's trousers was sent.

Mayor Bray is now in receipt of a letter from Mr. Mitchell, saying that without a doubt the bones and clothing are those of his son, Clyde, aged 11, who, on March 10, 1895, went skating on the Delaware, broke through the ice, and was never found. Mr. Mitchell was able to positively identify the cloth sent as being exactly the same as the material out of which his son's trousers were made.

Callicoon is located upon the upper Delaware about 100 miles from here, and the body must have washed down the river with the spring freshets and into the mouth of the feeder above Raven Rock, and lodged in the soft bank of mud, where it was soon covered up.

With Torch and Bomb.

The insurgents have attacked Canasi, province of Matanzas, and have plundered and burned the stores and fifteen houses in the outskirts of that place. They were eventually repulsed. The magnificent tobacco factories of San Miguel de Azcorado, in the same province, valued at $300,000, have been burned by the insurgents. The authorities here are in possession of information showing that Antonio Maceo contemplated seizing a train and with a force of insurgents cross the military line by the Pinar del Rio railroad. A railroad train between Navajas and Guguey, province of Matanzas, has been badly damaged and derailed by the insurgents. There were four dynamite bombs or cartridges used, the engine being disabled, a number of cars were shattered, the engineer, fireman and two laborers were seriously injured and a sergeant, seventeen soldiers, the conductor and brakeman and a number of passengers were wounded.

THE FLYING BICYCLE.

Aerial Navigation Virtually Solved by a Young Inventor.

For several hundred years scientists and inventors have been trying to solve the problem of aerial navigation. Many wonderful machines have been constructed, but they refused to fly when submitted to practical tests. So numerous, indeed, have been the failures that the general public lost faith in flying machines, and said man was not destined to fly. But the sanguine inventors persevere in their fascinating work and frequently proclaim that all difficulties have been surmounted, and that in a very short time the skies will be traversed as easily and safely as the country roads.

But while the scientists have been plaguing themselves and the public with airships of various kinds a young man of nineteen has gone out of the beaten track of past experience and devised a simple apparatus which actually flies. Wheelmen will be interested in the fact that the main principle of this device is taken from the bicycle. Mr. Ryder, the inventor has actually flown on his aerial bicycle from Hampstead to Richmond Hill. He rose to an altitude of several hundred feet, and glided along as easily as though running on an ordinary safety over asphalt pavement. The sensation of moving through the air, he says, is very delightful, and he sees no reason why his machine should not come into popular use.

Mr. Ryder's account of his experiments and aerial trip is of interest. He said to me the other day:

'I experimented three years on a flying apparatus, and could not make any headway, but on June 25, after a month's hard labor, I made a model, 12 inches long for an axle, and silk and thick bamboo ribs. When inflated with gas this cone shaped thing had to have 50 pounds of anchorage to keep it from rising. I then built two aluminum sweeps, two feet long by 10 inches wide, with a half inch steel bar, 12 inches long for an axle, and clamped it to the bottom of the cone. Then I took a piece of aluminum 20 inches long, and adjusted a handle bar and a seat, and attached a sprocket wheel and pedals at the bottom of the rod. I fixed a wheel geared to 100 to revolve the sweeps, and a chain to propel the gear wheels, as well as one-eight inch bar for use as a piston. After I got the machine fixed in this way the momentous question of whether it would fly or not was still to be settled. I pumped the gas into the cone, and started it off. It rose steadily, and then to my great surprise, it flew in the teeth of a gale of wind blowing 20 miles an hour. I had an alarm clock with an attachment to let out the gas at a given time on the machine. When the clock gave out the gas escaped and the model came down to the ground.

"I then built a machine to carry 500 pounds. On July 20 I was ready for my next experiment. I pumped the gas into the cone, seated myself in the loop, cut loose from the anchorage and at once rose 200 feet in the air. Then I worked the pedals against the wind and started for home, accompanied by a few friends whom I had left on earth below. I cannot explain the delightful sensation of sailing through the air or the easy motion of the machine. I flew directly over my father's ground and then let the gas escape, and settled to the ground like a bird on the wing, not jerking and uncertain like a balloon, but a slow, steady, downward motion.

"The dimensions of my flying machine are: Size of cone, 65 feet; circumference, 6 feet; length of ring for protection against falling, 42 inches; handle bars, 2 feet; gear wheels, 30 inches big wheel, and 12 inches small; ordinary saddle; silk cord and rope used for the waist, and 23 feet length of bar from cone to bottom of sprocket, 26 feet; length of aluminum sweeps, 24 feet by 4 feet; driving bar and axle of sweeps, half inch tool steel, and one inch tool steel flanges to keep the axle and cone together. The total weight of the machine is ninety-five pounds, and its lifting power three tons.'

Mr. Ryder has applied for a patent for his remarkable invention. As he deems its success is assured, he is making arrangements for the manufacture of 'flying bicycles," which will be placed on the market as soon as possible, and afford everybody who can buy one the opportunity of making aerial excursions.

IS IT ANDREE'S BALLOON.

A Balloon Travelling North is seen by some B. C. Indians.

An interesting announcement is conveyed in a telegram recently received by the Government at Ottawa, from Vowell, Indian Superintendent for British Columbia. The message reads as follows:—'Creditable information received by Agent Lomas from two Indian parties, separated by long distance at time of observation, that the Andree balloon had been sighted in latitude 15 55, longitude 127.40, pursuing a nearly northern course." The point indicated by latitude and longitude given in Vowell's despatch is about 100 miles up the Skeena River and nearly 500 miles north of Victoria.

Andree and his adventurous companions were waiting at Amsterdam island, Spitzbergen, last week for a favorable wind, but no information had reached here that the balloon had actually started. If they had left and the balloon reported is theirs, instead of being nearer the north pole they are 16 degrees further south of it in British Columbia than when they left Hammerfest.

Packed in Scotland.

It is estimated that the world has a population of about 1,450,000,000—say one thousand four hundred and fifty millions. If all these people, men, women and children were brought to Scotland they would form on landing a crowd almost large enough to cover the county of Linlithgow. If established in a town, with houses, streets, gardens, etc., all of the usual kind, they would occupy the whole of the Scottish mainland south of the Caledonian canal. If scattered over the whole country, mainland and islands, they would have, per individual a space of almost sixty-four square yards, or per family, a space of about 300 square yards.

GREAT RECEPTION TO BRYAN.

The Presidential Candidate is Given a Royal Welcome at Chicago.

The trip of presidential candidate W. J. Bryan, from Des Moines to Chicago, took nearly thirteen hours. The train stopped at over fifty stations, and at every station a mass of people had been waiting for hours to catch a glimpse of Mr. Bryan. The day was stifling hot. Mr. Bryan made something like twenty-five speeches, of more or less brevity. When the train reached Chicago it seemed as if the entire population of the city had formed a conspiracy to allow nobody to leave the train until they had seen Mr. Bryan. The moment the train drew into the depot it was surrounded by a crowd so dense, so great, and so compactly jammed on every side of every car, that for nearly an hour it was impossible for any human being on that train to get out of the depot. There was a coach with four horses, thousands of men with horns, a dozen bands, calcium lights, and impenetrable masses of people stretching here, there and everywhere, like one solid block of living flesh. Through this mass, inch by inch, Mr. Bryan was carried, and all the pent up noises of the multitude were let forth in a discordant, ear-splitting din. Mr. Bryan's ride through the streets was a triumphal march. State street, the widest down town thoroughfare, was filled from wall to wall with a wild, cheering crowd. Cable cars stopped running and private vehicles took the side streets. So dense was the crowd that Mr. Bryan's carriage was forced to halt many times. Enthusiastic citizens improved this opportunity to shake hands with the candidate, and everybody cheered so long and so loud, and with so much energy, that the windows rattled. It took an hour for Mr. Bryan to reach the Clifton house, five blocks from the starting point. Mr. Bryan with his wife appeared on the hotel balcony smiling complacently. There was a deafening tumult, making it impossible for him to be heard until he pleaded for silence. Then he said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have no language that will express the emotions that have been excited by the most remarkable demonstration I have ever witnessed. In no other country is such a scene possible. In no other country can the people take up a private citizen and make him their instrument to accomplish their will. When I see this assemblage to-night, and when I remember what the newspapers in this city say, (long and continued hissing), I am reminded of what one of our friends said to me. 'Nobody is on our side except the people.' As I look into the faces of these people and remember that enemies call them a menace to free government, I say: Who shall save the people from themselves? I am proud to have in this campaign the support of those who are proud to call themselves the common people. If I were behind the great trusts and combinations I know I would no sooner take my seat than they would demand I should use my power to rob the people. (Great Applause.) But having rather the support of the great toiling masses, I know when they give me their ballots, they will unite in saying: 'Do your duty and we have our reward.' These are the people who ask no favors of the government, who want equal rights for all and special privileges for none. (Loud Applause) I am glad to have the support of these people, for I know they would risk their lives to save their country and fellow citizens. I am simply on my way from my western home to the great metropolis of the nation to accept the nomination given me in this city a few days ago. I am glad to take to them your greetings. I can tell them you are their friends, and that you will help them to save themselves from the domination of European bondage under which they have been suffering." Mr. Bryan quoted from Emerson to illustrate the enduring foundation of the nation, and closed by saying: "I gratefully accept your greetings, and in the words of Abraham Lincoln, say: "The people of the south and north are ready to join with the people of the east in saying that this government of the people by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.' I thank you for your attention.

A WOMAN'S WORRIES

Would be Few Were it Not For Her Aches and Pains—Fewer Still to Men and Women Alike, Were the Great South American Remedies in Every House.

No case of rheumatism or neuralgia of so long standing that it will not succumb to the wonderful South American Rheumatic Cure. Mrs. John Beaumont, Elora, Ont., says: 'For 15 years I have been an intense sufferer from rheumatism. At times confined to my bed. I doctored with all the local physicians, but with little or no relief. My recovery was almost despaired of. I was induced by a friend to try South American Rheumatic Cure. After taking a few doses I was able to sit up, and when four bottles had been taken I was as well as ever. When it is remembered that the pain was so intense at times that I could not be moved in my bed, I can but say that my cure has been a wonderful one."

The most insidious of all diseases are perhaps those of the kidneys, and it is only within a few years that advanced medical science has stepped in, and has successfully coped with the ravages of these dread disorders. The thousands of cases which have been helped and absolutely cured in the use of the great South American Kidney Cure is proof that the proprietor of the formula which gives to the world this valuable healer has made a thorough study of such diseases, and the cure speaks the great truths he discovered. A. Williamson, Customs Officer, Kincardine, Ont., a prominent citizen of that town, lends his testimony to the great benefit derived from its use. "I can highly recommend this specific as the greatest of boons to suffering humanity for all affections of the bladder and kidneys. It cured me when all else failed."

The dyspeptic—who does not pity him? Emaciated, weary, gloomy, suffering agonies in mind and body. And how many persons there are who have all of these symptoms, and neglect to give them the medical aid needed, and in an almost incredible time are drawn into a maelstrom of physical ailments. South American Nervine never fails in such cases. It gives quick relief, and persistency in its use is always rewarded by a cure. "I suffered agonies from aggravated indigestion and dyspepsia," says W. F. Bolger, of Renfrew, Ont. "I was induced to use South American Nervine as a last resort, and two bottles cured me of sufferings which had baffled every treatment before it."

A Break for Liberty.

Seventy of the lower second grade inmates of the state reformatory at Elmira, N.Y., were taken out into a large parade ground recently to drill under charge of principal keeper Sample and Capt. Adams. After the exercises were over and as the inmates were returning to the building some men pitched upon Sample and Adams assaulting them with iron buckets. Both were borne to the ground but Sample shot one of the convicts in the leg and in response to a general alarm twenty guards armed with Winchester rifles appeared on the scene and succeeded in quelling the riot. Sample and the wounded convicts are in hospital. Adams is also badly injured. The rioters have been placed in solitary confinement. It appears evident a plot had been laid to escape and had the convicts succeeded in getting Sample and Adams out of the way they would have made a dash for the walls and some of them might have gotten over.

About the Liver

A lazy, slow or torpid liver influences the whole system, causing biliousness sick headache, sallow complexion, languor, and dullness. Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the liver, purifies the secretions and cures all forms of liver troubles. We say so and here is the proof:

I hereby wish to thank you for the great benefit derived by me from your Burdock Blood Bitters. For three years I was troubled with liver complaint and tried everything to no purpose. I had almost given up hope until one day I determined to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I can say now that marked improvement resulted from the use of the first bottle, and at the end of the sixth bottle I discontinued its use, being completely cured.

GEO. NICHOL, Seaforth, Ont.

I can certify to the above in every particular.

W. G. MCLENNAN, Seaforth, Ont.

To be truly and really independant is to support ourselves by our own exertions.

A Fibre Chamois Ad.

Men as a rule care more for comfort than for style, still no man is averse to a neat well hanging coat that keeps its shape through all kinds of knocking around. This is one of the extras that Fibre Chamois furnishes when used as the interlining in men's clothing. It not only makes garments thoroughly weather proof, proviging a healthful warmth which can't be penetrated by the severest wind or cold; but its flexible spring and stiffness make the coat or vest fit well and keep its proper hang till worn completely out. And the beauty is that it is so light you wouldn't know you were carrying anything extra around, and so cheap that it is in every one's reach.

He who can pay homage to the truly despicable is truly contemptible.

Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs.
Norway Pine Syrup cures bronchitis.
Norway Pine Syrup heals the lungs.

It is no sign that a hen meditates harm for her owner because she lays for him.

It is the best cough cure I have ever used, says G. Fred. Anderson, of T. S. Simms & Co., in speaking of Norway Pine Syrup.

We find that the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving.

The Breath of the Pines.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Lung Troubles are cured by Norway Pine Syrup. Price 25 and 50 cents. It breathes out the healing virtues of the pine forests.

ADAM'S GINGER BEER.

For Making a Delicious Health Drinks at Small Cost.

Receipt—
Adams' Root Beer Extract ....one bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast one half to one cake
Sugar..... two pounds
Cream of Tartar.....one half ounce
Lukewarm water.....two gallons

Dissolve the sugar, cream of tartar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling, cool and delicious.

The ginger beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 cent bottles to make two gallons.

You may fool the girls with your pedigree, but you can't support the babies with it.

YOU CAN GIVE
NO GREATER TREAT
To yourself or your friends than
a cup of
MAZAWATTEE
CEYLON TEA

It is all that Tea should be, and is undoubtedly the finest in the world. There is probably no extravagance greater than that of drinking inferior and low priced Teas. Better by far drink one cup of really fine Tea than a gallon of common, which is at once an insult to your palate and a source of serious injury to your digestion.

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Into
Rich Red Blood.
BBB FOR THE BLOOD

In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B.

No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties as Burdock Blood Bitters. It not only cleanses internally, but it heals, when applied externally, all sores, ulcers, abscesses, scrofulous sores, blotches, eruptions, etc., leaving the skin clean and pure as a babe's. Taken internally it removes all morbid effete or waste matter from the system, and thoroughly regulates all the organs of the body, restoring the stomach, liver, bowels and blood to healthy action. In this way the sick become well, the weak strong, and those who have that tired, worn out feeling receive new vigor, and buoyant health and spirits, so that they feel like work. If your appetite is poor, your energy gone, your ambition lost, B.B.B. will restore you to the full enjoyment of happy vigorous life.

As the drum major leads the band so does
ECLIPSE SOAP?
lead all other laundry soaps. Try a twin bar from your grocer, and you will know why Eclipse is ahead of all other soaps.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO. Manufacturers, TORONTO.

DOCTORS GAVE HER UP.

REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE OF MRS. SALOIS, OF ST. PIE.

LaGrippe, Followed by Inflammation of the Lungs, Left Her on the Verge of the Grave—Her Whole Body Racked With Pain—Her Husband Brought Her Home to die, But She is Again in Good Health.

In the pretty little town of St. Pie, Bagot county, is one of the happiest homes in the whole province of Quebec, and the cause of much of this happiness is the inestimable boon of health conferred through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Eva Salois is the person thus restored, and she tells her story as follows:—Like a great many other Canadians, my husband and myself left Canada for the States, in hope that we might better our condition, and located in Lowell, Mass. About a year ago I gave birth to a bright little boy, but while yet on my sick bed I was attacked with la grippe, which developed into inflammation of the lungs. I had the very best of care, and the best of medical treatment, and although the inflammation left me I did not get better, but continually grew weaker and weaker. I could not sleep at night, and I became so nervous that the least noise would make me tremble and cry. I could not eat,

and was reduced almost to a skeleton. My whole body seemed racked with pain to such an extent that it is impossible for me to describe it. I got so low that the doctor who was attending me lost hope, but suggested calling in another doctor for consultation. I begged them to give me something to deaden the terrible pain I endured, but all things done for me seemed unavailing. After the consultation was ended my doctor said to me, you are a great sufferer, but it will not be for long. We have tried everything, we can do no more. I had therefore to prepare myself for death, and would have welcomed it as a relief to my suffering, were it not for the thought of leaving my husband and child. When my husband heard what the doctors said, he replied then we will at once go back to Canada, and weak and suffering as I was we returned to our old home. Friends here urged that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills be tried, and my husband procured them. After taking them for some weeks I rallied, and from that on I constantly improved in health. I am now entirely free from pain. I can eat and sleep well, and am almost as strong as ever I was in my life, and this renewed health and strength I owe to the marvellous powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and in gratitude I urge all sick people to try them.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box.

A Trip of Instruction.

The Spokane newspapers have taken, and are continuing to take, a deep interest in mining matters relating to Kootenay, Southern Yale and Cariboo. So far as Kootenay's trade is concerned, a very large share of it falls in the lap of Spokane's traders and merchants, who in turn evince their confidence in the mineral resources of that country, by becoming heavy investors therein. In a recent issue, the Spokesman-Review has the following to say concerning the tardiness with which Canadians take hold of mining enterprises: "The people of the eastern provinces of Canada are awakening to the fact that in British Columbia the Dominion has mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal and other useful minerals. For years the fact has been persistently made known, the mines have been opened up and dividends paid, but not until recently could Eastern Canadians be made to understand that British Columbia was becoming famous. Now they have opened their eyes. Toronto and Montreal will send out an excursion of [illegible] representative men to see [illegible] which have from time to time [illegible] on having a foundation in fact. It is safe to say that they will agree that [illegible] has not been told. It is gratifying that the people who are to make up the excursion have been induced to come out. It will be a trip of instruction. They will see what has been done in a short space of time. They will learn what to expect in the future if development increases as it has done in the past."—Vancouver World.

GREAT SALMON RUN.

Northern Canneries Have More Fish Than They Can Handle.

Although prospects for a large salmon pack on the Fraser are very discouraging [illegible] canners are jubilant, as the run up there is unprecedented in the history of the salmon industry in northern waters. According to reports brought down by the steamer Danube, every cannery from Naas River to Rivers Inlet has received during the past two weeks more salmon than it could conveniently handle. When the season first opened the outlook was just as discouraging as on the Fraser river. Salmon were scarce, the fishermen became dissatisfied, and a strike after strike was the result. Had these men been patient they would now be coining money, as are those who remained behind. Boats go out and come in sometimes with over 300 fish, and at times each this means good wages for the fishermen. At Rivers Inlet the run is simply beyond description. The canneries were compelled to take in their boats, as they were gutted with fish and had no means of disposing of them. On the Naas the salmon were running regularly and every boat easily secured 150 and upwards. Both canneries there belong to the Federation company and will easily secure a full pack. The Cascade cannery is not in operation this year. At the Skeena River the canneries have more fish than they can handle and will easily put up a full pack. The total northern pack so far is estimated at 160,000 cases, with good prospects of this being increased at least one-third more. Last year's total pack in northern canneries was 165,000 cases.

TRANSFERRED TO CANADA.

Rich Placer Mines in the Yukon now Belong to Canada.

The richest gold placer mines of Alaska have been transferred to Canadian territory, and the miners are now paying tax to British authorities. The territory in question is from three to four miles in width and embraces the rich placer mines on the Glacier and Miller creeks, which heretofore were supposed to be in Alaskan territory. This transfer of territory is the result of re-surveying recently made.

Capt. Wm. Moore, Canadian mail carrier between Victoria and Fort Cudahy, N. W. T., just returned from taking the first mail to the Yukon miners in British territory, save errors were discovered in the old survey late last autumn and during the winter by Prof. Ogilvie, who now has charge of a corp of British engineers, engaged in locating the boundary between the two countries. They made corrections, transferring a strip of territory from three to seven miles wide from Alaska to Canada. Over 200 miners are affected. Moore says that there can be no doubt as to the correctness of the new survey. All Miller and Glacier creeks, and parts of several other creeks, rich in gold diggings are now claimed by British authorities. It appears that the miners concluded that the United States government did not care enough for the country to establish a government fort, inasmuch as Prof. Ogilvie was permitted to locate such boundary lines as he chose without assistance or the presence of United States officials, and no efforts were made to prevent the police from enforcing their regulations over a portion of Alaska territory. Ogilvie is sending his field notes and observations to Ottawa in charge of his son. He told Moore he would remain at Fort Cudahy until the arrival of United States surveyors and check his work if they desired.

WEDDING GUESTS AS MOURNERS.

A Young Husband of but Four Hours Dies From the Heat.

A death from the heat, which has some very sad features surrounding it, occurred at the Villa Mona, in Rosebank, S. I., early the other morning. The victim was a husband of but four hours, and his young bride is now prostrated in a serious condition. Jos. G. Plank, 39 years of age, a bank clerk, was the victim. At 8 o'clock in the evening, he was married to Miss Annie Bonder, of Brooklyn. After the ceremony, the young couple received the congratulations of their friends and then all repaired to the dining room, where a wedding feast was prepared. While the second course was being served, it was noticed that the newly made husband was looking faint. Getting up from the table he staggered, and was taken to his room upstairs. Dr. Jos. Thompson, of Clifton, was summoned, and when he arrived Plank was unconscious. By this time everything was excitement. The guests all got up from the table, and while the men went to assist Plank, the women took hold of the young bride and tried to quiet her. She was screaming in an hysterical manner, and many of the guests were weeping. Dr. Thompson did all in his power to revive the man, but he was unsuccessful, and Plank died at 1 o'clock in the morning. Many of the guests remained with Mrs. Plank, and when she learned that her husband had died, she was inconsolable. Many thought she would lose her senses. Her condition is so serious that she cannot see anyone. It is possible that the guests who attended the wedding will be all present at the funeral as mourners.

N. W. Appointments.

Among appointments just gazetted by the Northwest government are the following: To be coroner, Dr. Samson, of Calgary; commissioners for taking affidavits, Alex. Taylor, of Edmonton, and A. T. Abley, of Regina, notary public, M.C. Bernard, of Calgary, fire guardian, Samuel Sharp, of Pincher Creek; salesman of stray animals, Anthony M. Grogan, of Calgary; Joseph Dudley Hanafin, of Prince Albert; pounddkeeper, E. S. Andrews, of Saskatoon; issuer of marriage licences, Magnus Begg, of Gleichen.

The following resignations have been accepted: Alexander Smith, of Moosomin; Leslie W. Plewes, of Moosomin; and Andrew Waterston, of Wetaskiwin, as justices of the peace, John C. Gordon, of Maxwan, Alberta, and Rev. H. W. Gibbon Stocken, of Gleichen, Alberta, as issuer of marriage licenses.

Stolen Gold Recovered.

A special to the Union gives a sensational sequel to the famous gold bar robbery, which occurred at Ensenada, Cal., nearly a year and a half ago and which caused the imprisonment of James E. Barrett and Allen Pratt for sixteen months. After their release Barrett went to San Diego and on the fifth instant left for Ensenada. The Mexicans were warned by detectives who were on the watch, and when Barrett, accompanied by three men set out to dig up the bar they were followed by a party of guards with whom was Governor Sanguinez. The gold seekers found themselves surrounded and covered by rifles. Barrett collapsed with fear. At Governor Sanguinez's demand he disclosed the spot where the bar was. The bar is worth $12,000.

Killed While Trying to Fly.

A special dispatch from Berlin says that Herr Lilienthal, the engineer, who has been experimenting with flying machines for several years past, died at that place a few days ago. It appears that he started to fly with one of his machines from a hill 100 feet high, near Berlin. He had only been in the air a few minutes, when the machinery of the apparatus collapsed, and he fell to the ground. He was picked up unconscious, it was found his back was broken. He died shortly after having been removed to a hospital.

REBELLION IN SPAIN.

DISTURBANCES CAUSED BY FRIENDS OF THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

Reinforcements For the Army in Cuba Looked Upon as a Sign of Weakness on the Part of the Administration—Many Rioters Under Arrest.

Trouble of a serious nature is being fomented in Spain, particularly in the province of Valencia, by agents of the Cuban insurgents. The minister of the interior, Senor Cos-Gayon, replying to a question in the Chamber of Deputies, admitted that a number of riots had occurred in Valencia and, when asked to explain the cause of the disturbances, said they were caused by friends of the Cuban insurgents who hoped thereby to prevent the departure of further reinforcements to the troops in Cuba. Hitherto, popular demonstrations had been attributed entirely to protests against the imposition of new taxes, a step made necessary by the financial strain to which the government has been subjected through carrying on the campaign against the insurgents of Cuba, but while the government is willing to admit the riots have been instigated by agents of the Cuban revolutionists, it is generally admitted the root of the trouble is much deeper than that. It is being nourished by a natural feeling of alarm and dismay at the apparent utter inability of the government to cope with the situation in Cuba. That the large Spanish army in Cuba must be still further and heavily reinforced, is looked upon here as being a confession of weakness on the part of the administration and as admission of the growing strength of the Cubans. In addition, many letters have been received in different parts of Spain by relatives of the Spanish soldiers serving in the army of Cuba, and they tell of such terrible sickness, privation, incompetency and mismanagement, to say nothing of lack of pay, that a dangerous feeling against the government has arisen and is gaining strength day by day. Under these circumstances the agents of the Cubans do not have much difficulty in carrying out their plan of causing popular outbreaks. They steadily fan the flames of discontent by pointing to the apparently unnecessary hardship which the Spanish troops are compelled to endure. The Republicans also, are taking advantage of the situation to push their propaganda, and the combined movements are making more headway with the masses than the government cares to admit, although officials are already betraying symptoms of alarm and stringent instructions are issued by the perfects promptly and effectually to suppress any demonstrations which may occur in their districts and to have no hesitation in calling upon military support. A number of conflicts between rioters and police and soldiers have already occurred; shots have been exchanged; several persons have been wounded on both sides and a large number of arrests have been made. This, the revolutionists hope, will serve to call attention to their cause and enlist on their behalf the sympathies of the people. Roads in Valencia are being patrolled by gendarmes, troops pursuing armed bands of revolutionists in the mountainous districts of the same province and further trouble is seriously apprehended. Madrid, up to the present, has been quiet, but signs are not wanting, the spirit of discontent is abroad, and the efforts of the government to gain support by throwing the blame of everything upon the United States, the chief bugaboo of Spanish politicians, are not much longer of any avail. In a factory near the city of Valencia authorities of that place have discovered a quantity or arms and ammunition, and similar stores are believed to be in existence in different parts of the province. The arms referred to are known to have been smuggled into Spain recently, and are of foreign manufacture, showing their shipment seems to be part of a plan of campaign being conducted by Cubans in Spain. Spanish officials as usual, are blaming the United States for troubles in this country, basing the assertions made on the fact that among the leaders in the recent riots was Dr. Bernado Toledo, said to be an American citizen, whose brother is in command of a force of Cuban insurgents. It is claimed that money, arms and ammunition are served out to rioters from the house which he occupied, and a search of the building is said to have resulted in the discovery of a number of letters from the United States, Cuba and the Argentine Republic, showing that the outbreak has been planned by the leaders of the Cuban insurgents and the movement was widespread and capable of assuming the most serious proportions. Another feature of the situation here is an effort being made in several quarters to arouse the masses against the Protestants. As already stated, to them is attributed Spain's reverses in Cuba, and the growing insurrection here. Cuban agents, however, are doing everything to counteract this movement and are urging the people to place the blame for excessive taxation, military blundering and political bluster upon the shoulders of the Spanish government.

Pursued After Death.

The tomb of M. Stambuloff, the ex Premier of Bulgaria, who was assassinated in the streets of Sofia in July last year, has been seriously injured with a dynamite bomb.

Once before, in August of last year, M. Stambuloff's grave was made the object of outrages by vandals, the cross on the grave being broken, the wreaths destroyed and attempts were being made to exhume the body when the police interfered.

A riot was caused at the grave of the dead statesman at the time the funeral ceremony was going on by his enemies and by the friends of Major Paditza, who had been executed by an order of M. Stambuloff while he was Premier. For some time after his burial his grave had to be kept guarded by military, so persistent were his enemies in their attempts to wreak insults upon it, and his widow was equally the victim of the malice of her husband's enemies in acts of persecution by Bulgarian officials against members of her household.

The Strike Extending.

The strike fever among the east side garment workers of New York has entered into the camp of the vest makers alliance, of the Hebrew Socialist trade and labor alliance, and as a consequence 2,500 vest makers recently ventilated their grievances in Liberty hall. The strikers listened to fiery speeches delivered by walking delegate F. Schrieber, and the member of the executive board of the vest makers' alliance. The shops affected in the two cities number 152. Six hundred women vest makers, employed therein quit work yesterday. Walking Delegate Schrieber, when seen this morning, said the object of the strike was to secure a renewal of last years agreement and an increase of 25 per cent in the wage scale. In addition a fifty-nine hour work week and a specified weekly pay day is demanded. The strike will be short lived, as a large number of the contractors have signified their willingness to accede to the demands of the striking vest makers.

A New Invention.

Consul Germaine in a report to the state department at Washington from Zurich, Switzerland, tells of a new invention made by the French ship engineer, Bozin. It is called "Bozin's Roller Express," and it is claimed that by the device the movements of boats will be increased to about sixty-two miles an hour. The vessel will not ride as in the case of ordinary ships, but roll on the water by means of enormous hollow wheels or rollers. It consists of a large platform supported by moveable wheels or rollers. The platform holds the boiler, machinery, cabins, etc. The propelling power of the machinery is used partly to propel the whole by means of screws or paddle wheels, but principally to work the mighty hollow side rollers. The inventor in using his new system, it is said, is considerably reducing the resistant friction of the water and thus attains with a minimum of expense and consumption of power a maximum rapidity up to fifty knots an hour and over. The results obtained with a model boat have encouraged him so, that it is now his intention to make further trials with one of greater dimensions.

This vessel, the "Ernest Bozin" is in course of construction. It will be of 280 tons capacity and have engines of 750 horse power and will be ready for a trial trip very soon.

A Bull Fight and Result.

A bull fight conducted entirely by women occured at Marsielles, France, the other day. The spectators clamored for the espadas to kill the bull, but in obedience to a recent decree, the women declined to deliver the coup de grace. The people became incensed at their refusal, and first wrecked and then fired the building, which was destroyed. The popular resentment is intense against the prefect for enforcing the decree forbidding the slaughter of bulls. The authorities tried last September to put a stop to bull fighting in the south of France. A fight at Bayonne was stopped and a celebrated Spanish bull fighter, engaged for the occasion, was escorted to the Spanish frontier by the police.

A number of senators and members of the chamber of deputies and the municipal council tried to induce the police to allow the performance to go on. Upon the police insisting on stopping the fight the municipal council met and decieded to resign, which caused the inhabitants to give them an ovation.

Phenomenal Run of Salmon.

A mammoth sockeye run has started on the Fraser river. It has surprised every fisherman and canner on the river for this was thought to be the proverbial fourth or "off year," instead it promises to be one of the biggest runs for years. Canners have more fish than they can handle and they are still coming. From 25,000 to 50,000 fish are piled up on all cannery wharves and they are coming in so fast it is feared that the sockeyes will spoil before they can be cased, all the canneries are working two shifts, night and day. Business men on the mainland are jubilant as it means that half a million dollars will be spent among them that they had not counted upon. All the leading canners claim that the big run is accounted for by the careful distribution of salmon fry from the Dominion hatcheries on the Fraser every year.

"Oh, Promise Me."

Miss Minnie Blough, of Davis' Junction, Ill., has instituted suit for $5,000 against Geo. W. Bennet, of Rockport, Ill., alleging breach of promise to marry. Mr. Bennet is a son of W. W. Bennet, a prominent land owner and capitalist, and has been managing his father's interests at Davis' Junction. He says that he made no proposition of marriage. At one time he boarded at Miss Blough's home. The prosecution will, it is said, endeavor to prove that Mr. Bennet's singing of De Koven's "O Promise Me," was equivalent to a proposal.

Letter Cards are Letters.

A notice issued by the post office departement states that some postmasters have fallen into the error of considering letter cards as post cards, and it is therefore necessary to repeat that a letter card is in no sense a postcard, but a letter, and as such is subject to the ordinary letter postage. Any postmaster, therefore at whose office a letter card may be posted or who may receive such a card from another office, showing less payment than would be required in the case of a letter, should tax or collect, as the case may be, double the deficiency of postage, just as in the case of a short paid letter.

The Shah's Assassin Hanged.

Mallah Reza, who assassinated the late Shah of Persia, in May last, was recently hanged at Teheran, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. The late Shah of Persia, Naer Ed Din, was assassinated on May 13, 1896, after a reign of forty-eight years by a fanatic by the name of Mallah Reza, who was chosen by a band of conspirators to commit the crime. It is believed the plot which resulted in the assassination of the Shah was much more widespread than Reza and his fellow conspirators, several of whom were also arrested, have admitted.

A Police Woman.

Mayor Doran, of St. Paul, has appointed Mrs. S. V. Root as a special member of the police force, with full power to arrest, etc. Mrs. Root is a society woman who is carrying on a rescue home, and the appointment is intended to aid her in her work. She is the first woman in St. Paul ever authorized to wear a policeman's star.

The United States customs officer at Montreal says that information has been laid against fifteen people, men and women, for smuggling Chinamen and Phenactine. Part of the number reside in Boston and New York, and the rest in Canada.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

FIVE HUNDRED MATABELE WARRIORS SLAIN IN THE FIGHT.

Col. Plumer's Column of Seven Hundred British Troops Successfully Resist the Attack of 5,000 of the Enemy—Many Left Dead on the Field.

Details have been received at Cape Town of a decisive victory won by 700 British troops composing Col. Plumer's column, over a native force estimated to have numbered from 5,000 to 7,000 men. The latter fought most desperately and bravely, charging up to within a few yards of the British rapid fire guns. About five hundred Matabele warriors were slain during the engagement, which lasted several hours, and the loss to the British included Maj Kershaw, Lieut. Harvey, four sergeants and about thirty men killed and six officers, several non-commissioned officers and about fifty men wounded, according to unofficial figures. The Matabeles and allies were commanded by big chiefs Soffombeo and Umlugulus, and were divided into five impis, or regiments, each of over 1,000 men, well supplied with arms and ammunition. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the engagement a force of about 700 men, whites and natives, cavalry, infantry and artillery, all under British officers, marched to Umlugulu valley. The white infantry, commanded by Capt. Beresford, with two screw guns and a Maxim rapid fire gun, was detached to make a detour behind some hills, and then take up a position from which the valley could be shelled. It had previously been reported by scouts that the enemy in strong force was encamped in the valley., preparing for a forward movement of importance upon the British position. The main body of the British troops was halted, while Capt. Beresford's detachment, with guns is referred to as making its way to a position designed for the artillery to occupy, and while this movement was being executed and guns were being moved over the small isolated kopje, the Matabeles made a sudden and determined rush at Capt. Beresford's command. There was no staategy or concealment. The natives rushed forward like a living tidal wave, and in spite of the hot fire which was promptly poured into their ranks, displayed the most remarkable gallantry, and succeeded in getting within forty yards of the screw guns and reached a spot only fifteen yards from the Maxim rapid fire gun before any of these pieces could be brought into action. In fact another minute's delay in opening fire with the guns might have proved fatal to Beresford's detachment as the white infantry was apparently unable to check the reckless, wild charge of the tribesmen, who seemed to court death in their fierce attack upon the column. But when the screw guns began crashing case shot into the enemy, tearing wide, bloody gaps in the ranks and the deadly Maxim rattled hail and lead into the heaving masses of rapidly moving impis, the natives wavered in their charge and a moment later the rush stopped and they began to give way, leaving heaps of dead and wounded on the field. But they were rallied by the chiefs, who bravely rushed to the front encouraging their followers by a display of magnificent dash. The native warriors returned to the charge in the face of a fierce and awful fire of the British guns and Capt Beresford's force was for a few moments completely surrounded by surging waves of warriors who seemed to know no fear. The position of Beresford's forces was then most critical and their commander hurriedly ordered his signal men to ask Colonel Plummer to lose no time in advancing with the main body to the rescue. While signalling was in progress a hot and determined fight raged around the guns and several British officers and men fell. In the distance could be seen two more impis rushing forward to join in the attack upon Beresford's position and there was no time to be lost if the guns were to be saved. Consequently Col. Plummer ordered the main body of British troops to advance. Mounted men were sent forward at a gallop to storm the heights on the left of Beresford position, from which the natives were delivering a hasty dropping fire, upon the kopie occupied by the guns. The cavalry was gallantly led by Major Kershaw, who charged up to within fifteen yards of the enemy's position, when he was shot through the heart by a native who almost immediately afterwards fell, literally riddled with carbine and revolver bullets. The advance of the main body of Plummer's force was quickly noticed by the natives who were pressing around Beresford's detachment and caused them to take steps to retreat in order to escape being caught between three fires. The guns were thus able to do better execution and a well directed fire of case shot, followed by well placed fire of shrapnel soon placed the native attack into a retreat and when full reinforcements came into action, the enemy broke and fled. Guns and war rockets were played upon the natives so long as the latter were in range; but the main loss to the enemy was inflicted while they were so bravely charging up to the muzzles of the British pieces, and one cannot help speculating upon what would have been the result had the gallant but ill-armed Matabeles been able to reply in kind to the fearful fire of the Maxim and screw guns. The natives displayed bravery to a fault, earning the admiration of the British; but there was no resisting the leaden stream thrown into the native ranks by the Maxims. It would have demoralized the well-trained and properly officered picked men of European troops, under similar circumstances, much less hordes of nearly naked native savages, for while rifles and ammunition were not wanting among the natives, the supply was very far short of the demand and the shooting of the warriors was of the worst possible description.

The Smallest Equine.

Canandaigna, N. Y., has the honor of being the birthplace of the smallest living equine in the world. The colt was born by an Iceland pony mare belonging to a travelling circus. The animal weighs eight and one half pounds, height two hands and three-quarters, or 11 inches. The colt was named "Canandaigna." It was conveyed from the show grounds to the train in a market basket.

The observed of all observers may be said of the young woman who wears white shoes with black stockings.

An Imposter Exposed.

Schrader, the man who has been passing as a divine healer in many towns of Texas, and who it is claimed, has made considerable money by the laying on of hands, and blessing handkerchiefs, met his Waterloo at Fort Worth the other night. It was widely advertised that he would address a meeting at a small lake near there in the evening, and a large crowd had assembled, among the crowd being many invalids who hoped to gain relief at the hands of the "healer." During the course of his remarks, Schrader repeated his boasts, made in different placee, that he had the attributes of Christ, and wound up his discourse by declaring that he could even walk upon the water. This struck some one in the crowd as being rather a good thing, and he called out, "walk, then;" but Schrader hesitated and made some excuse. Immediately everybody began yelling for him to walk, and a rush was made for the "healer," with the evident intention of compelling him to show his prowess. Just as Schrader was about to be lifted into the lake a policeman appeared, and during the excitement which followed, the "healer" made his escape and has not been seen since.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE—Taking effect on Sunday May 5, 1895.

MAIN LINE.

N. Bound, Read Up. Freight No. 134 Daily.	N. Bound, Read Up. St. Paul Ex., No. 103 Daily.	STATIONS.	S. Bound Read Down. St. Paul Ex., No. 104 Daily.	S. Bound Read Down. Freight No. 104 Daily
1 20p	2 45p	.... Winnipeg	11 35a	5 30a
1 5p	2 31p	.... ‡Portage June.	11 47a	5 4 a
12 40p	2 20p	.... ‡St Norbert	12 01p	6 07a
12 22p	2 06p	.... ‡Cartier	12 13p	6 25a
11 54a	1 47p	.... ‡St Agathe	12 30p	6 51a
11 31a	1 28p	.... ‡Union Point	12 38p	7 02a
11 07a	1 25p	.... ‡Silver Plains	12 50p	7 19a
10 51a	1 08p	.... Morris	1 0p	7 45a
10 03a	12 52p	.... St. Jean	1 22p	8 25a
9 23a	12 28p	.... Letellier	1 4p	9 18a
8 06a	11 50a	.... Emerson	2 05p	0 15a
7 00a	11 50a	.... Pembina	2 15p	11 15a
11 05p	8 25a	.... Grand Forks	5 45p	8 25p
1 20p	4 40a	....Winnipeg June....	9 30p	1 25p
	7 30a	.... Duluth	8 00a	
	8 30a	.... Minneapolis	6 45a	
	8 00a	.... St. Paul	7 10a	
	10 30a	.... Chicago	9 35a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

E. Bound Read Up. Ft. No. 120.	E. Bound Read Up. Ex. No. 128 Tues., Thurs., Sat.	STATIONS.	W. Bound Read Down Ex. No. 127 Monday, Wednesday	W. Bound Read Down Ft. No. 12
1 20p	2 45p	.... Winnipeg	11 3 a	5 30p
7 50p	12 55p	.... Morris	1 10p	8 00a
6 53p	12 34p	.... ‡Lowe Farm	1 32p	8 44a
5 49p	12 03p	.... ‡Myrtle	1 56p	9 31a
5 22p	11 59a	.... Roland	2 06p	9 56a
4 39p	11 42a	.... ‡Rosebank	2 25p	10 23a
3 58p	11 20a	.... Miami	2 37p	10 54a
3 14p	11 03a	.... ‡Deerwood	2 58p	11 44a
2 51p	10 57a	.... ‡Altamont	3 10p	12 10p
2 15p	10 46a	.... Somerset	3 28p	12 51p
1 47p	10 26a	.... ‡Swan Lake	3 42p	1 22p
1 19p	10 13a	....‡Indian Springs....	3 54p	1 54p
12 57p	10 03a	.... ‡Mariapolis	4 05p	2 18p
12 27p	9 48a	.... ‡Greenway	4 20p	2 52p
11 57a	9 33a	.... Baldur	4 34p	3 25p
11 12a	9 4 a	.... Belmont	4 55p	4 15p
10 57a	8 57a	.... ‡Hilton	5 13p	4 53p
10 13a	8 42a	.... ‡Ashdown	5 29p	5 23p
9 49a	8 35a	.... Wawanesa	5 37p	5 47p
9 20a	8 27a	.... ‡Elliotts	5 45p	6 01p
9 05a	8 13a	.... Rounthwaite	5 59p	6 37p
8 28a	7 57a	.... ‡Martinville	6 13p	7 18p
7 50a	7 40a	.... Brandon	6 30p	8 00p

No. 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

W. Bound. Read Down Mixed No. 143. Every Day Except Sunday.	STATIONS.	E. Bound, Read Up Mixed No. 144 Every Day Except Sunday.
5 45 pm	.... Winnipeg	12 00 pm
5 58 pm	....‡Portage June.	11 47 am
6 14 pm	....‡St. Charles	11 22 am
6 19 pm	....‡Headingly	11 15 am
6 42 pm	....‡White Plains	10 52 am
7 06 pm	....‡Gravel Pit Spur....	10 24 am
7 13 pm	....‡LaSalle Tank	10 20 am
7 25 pm	.... ‡Eustice	10 07 am
7 47 pm	....‡Oakville	9 45 am
8 00 pm	....‡Curtis	9 29 am
8 30 pm	...Portage la Prairie....	9 10 am

‡Flag Station.

Stations marked—‡—have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Numbers 103 and 104 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines. Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

For rates and full information concerning connections with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company, or

CHAS. S. FEE, G.P. & T.A., St Paul. | E. SWINFORD, Gen. Agt., Winnipeg

Manitoba & Northwestern Railway

Read down Mixed Thursday	Read down Passenger Tuesday & Saturday	STATIONS.	Read up Passenger Monday & Wed.	Read up Mixed Friday
9 55	9 55	.. 3 Winnipeg	21 25	21 25
11 55	11 55 a	.... Portage la Prairie .... d	19 25	19 25
12 40	12 15 d	....	a 19 10	18 35
13 45	12 58	.... Macdonald	18 4	18 00
13 48	12 55	.... Westbourne	18 24	17 30
14 20	13 18	.... Woodside	18 05	16 50
14 50	13 40 a	.... Gladstone .... d	17 45	16 20
15 10	14 05 d	....	a 17 20	15 55
15 45	14 25	.... Midway	17 00	15 25
16 20	14 45	.... Arden	16 40	14 50
a16 55	15 10	.... Neepawa	16-15	d14 16
d17 10				a13 50
17 50	15 37	.... Franklin	15 51	13 15
18 30	16 00 a	.... Minnedosa .... d	15 30	12 40

Tuesday to Binscarth, Saturday to Yorkton.	STATIONS.	Mon. from Yorkton. Wed. from Binscarth.
16 25	d .. Minnedosa .. a	15 05
17 10	.... Basswood	14 20
17 40	.... Newdale	13 40
18 20	.... Strathclair	12 55
19 00	.... Shoal Lake	12 15
19 30	.... Kelloe	11 35
19 55	.... Solsgirth	11 10
20 20	a .. Birtle .. d	10 35
21 10	d ..	a 10 00
21 45	.... Foxwarren	9 30
22 30	.... Binscarth	8 55
23 55	.... Harrowby	7 50
24 25	.... Langenburg	7 05
1 05	.... Churchbridge	6 30
1 40	.... Bradenbury	6 05
2 20	.... Saltcoats	5 35
3 00	.... Ispkoby	5 05
3 30	a .. Yorkton .. d	4 40

SHELL RIVER BRANCH.

Tuesdays			Wednesday
22 35	d ..	Binscarth .. a	8 45
23 20	a ..	Russell .. d	8 00

SASKATCHEWAN & WESTERN R'Y.

Saturdays.			Mondays.
16 45	d ..	Minnedosa .. a	14 45
17 15	....	Riverdale	14 15
17 45	a ..	Rapid City .. d	13 45

Qu'Appelle Observatory.

Reading of the thermometer for the week ending Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1896.

	Maximum.	Minimum
Wednesday, Aug. 12	65	45
Thursday, Aug. 13	66	44
Friday, Aug. 14	64	42
Saturday, Aug. 15	62	40
Sunday, Aug 16	65	33
Monday, Aug. 17	63	38
Tuesday, Aug. 18	72	57

WIND DIRECTION AND VELOCITY.

	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Wednesday	SW 6	W 10	W 4
Thursday, ...	SW 12	NW 14	W 12
Friday, ...	W 4	NW 22	NW 16
Saturday	NW 6	NW 8	N 12
Sunday	W 2	E 1	NE 2
Monday	calm	E 10	E 2
Tuesday	E 2	SE 10	S 6

Local and General

—J. F. Lindsay, Massey-Harris agent, was in town Monday.

—Miss Boyce returned from Regina on Monday evening.

—R. Johnston expects to ship several carloads of cattle east on the 26th.

—W. T. Thompson, D.L.S., returned home from Yorkton Wednesday week.

—J. A. Cowan, Indian Head, is again with us and will remain for some time.

—Two carloads of material for the new elevator arrived on Tuesday morning.

—Mrs. Gilchrist, of Fort Qu'Appelle, arrived on Monday and is the guest of Mrs. Gordon.

—The Indian Head agricultural society intend holding their annual exhibition on the 7th of October.

—Mrs. Peel, of Grenfell, is spending a few days with her parents at the vicarage of St. Peter's.

—G. M. Bailey has received a consignment of shoe and leather findings, belt-lacings, etc. See adv.

—Miss Maggie Young, of Winnipeg, who has been visiting at Mrs. Brydon's, went to Carberry last evening.

Mrs. Burn is visiting friends in Grenfell and Winnipeg previous to her departure for England at the end of this month.

—Mrs. Bayne and two children, after spending a few days visiting Mrs. W. T. Thompson, returned to Winnipeg last week.

—W. Henderson, of Regina, accompanied by Mrs. Henderson, spent a few days in town this week, returning yesterday morning.

—J. C. Campbell and wife, of Rossland, B.C., are in town visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. Gibson, parents of Mrs. Campbell. They are on their way to Montreal.

—W. H. Somerton was summoned before the mayor on Monday for selling horses without a license. A fine of $25 and costs was imposed.—Neepawa Press.

—Two phonograph men, each with "Edison's latest improved," visited Qu'Appelle last week, The nickle harvest being somewhat poor they did not tarry long.

—On Tuesday Ensign Green and two or three others of the Salvation Army, Regina, arrived in town and held forth in the Methodist church in the evening.

—Clifford Bros., photographers, Prince Albert, have erected a tent opposite MacCaul & Harvey's lumber yard. The work on exhibition shows them to be expert artists.

—A Chinaman has been seen recently riding around the city on a bicycle. He is the first of his nationality to adopt the new method of conveyance.—Winnipeg Tribune.

—Mr. Strachan, who has so ably filled the pulpit of the Presbyterian church during the absence of the Rev. S. W. Thompson, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday evening last.

—The consecration of the Bishop-elect of Qu'Appelle, the Very Rev. Dean Grisdale, takes place in Winnipeg on the 30th inst. The probability is that it will be held in Trinity church.

—The hospital is looming up in good shape and the carpenters will soon give place to the plasterers and masons. It will be one of the leading features of the town.—Saltcoat's Assiniboian.

—H. F. Boyce, St. John's college farm, will harvest a second crop of rye in a few days. It is a volunteer crop, the previous one having been harvested in July. Can Ontario farmers beat this?

—A peculiar incident happened here on Sunday last Engineer Jas. Caslake received a telegram from Rat Portage requesting him to come at once as his father was not expected to live, and shortly afterwards his fireman, Wm. Higham, also received a telegram from Dominion City, announcing the death of his father. Both left on Sunday evening's train for the east.—Moose Jaw Times, Aug. 14.

—The South Qu'Appelle Agricultural society intend holding their annual exhibition on Oct. 7.

—Chas. Johnston, of Balcarres, lost a valuable horse last week by inflammation, valued at $100.

—T. J. Scott, the Scottish vocalist, will give a concert here on the 24th. A splendid programme has been arranged and we bespeak for Mr. Scott a bumper house.

—It is stated that the Hon. Jas. Ross, of the Northwest executive, will make a trip to Ottawa this season in order to get the Territorial supplies put through, instead of Mr. Haultain.

—D. S. McCannel received word on Tuesday of the death of his niece Annie, the bright little 5-year-old daughter of C. E. Stewart, of Rose Plain. The funeral took place yesterday.

—The farmers in this district are now busy cutting wheat. Judging by the large quantities of binder twine being sold by our local dealers, the harvest will come up to the expectations of the most sanguine.

—J. H. Boyce, one of the lay delegates of this diocese to Regina last week returned Friday evening. Mr. Boyce was much pleased with the courteous treatment all received at the hands of citizens of the queen city.

—The Qu'Appelle Gun club propose holding a sweepstake shoot on the 28th, the day of the C.P.R. picnic. All the events will be open and money divided after deducting 2c each target; 50 to 1st, 30 to 2nd, 20 to 3rd.

—R. Burden, of Winnipeg, arrived in town Sunday morning, and has artistically decorated the fences and vacant buildings with ads. setting forth the merits of Royal Crown Soap, Riddell's Biscuits and White Star Baking Powder. It is as good as a circus to the small boy when Dick comes to town.

—A Rossland, B.C., dispatch to a Toronto paper says: "A party, composed of Wm. Whyte, superintendent of the C.P.R; Lieut.-Governor Patterson, of Manitoba, and J. A. M. Aikins, of Winnipeg, arrived Saturday and are visiting the mines. They are greatly astonished at the wonderful extent and showing of the camp."

—Rev. Canon Flett arrived in town Monday from Fort Qu'Appelle on his semi-annual tour of inspection of public schools. The schools here having just opened after the holidays, the inspector thought it advisable to postpone inspection until they had got into running order, when he will return. He left on Tuesday to inspect the schools out of town. From what we can learn the inspector is doing his work thoroughly and to the satisfaction of the public.

—At a meeting of the College of Preceptors, incorporated by Royal Charter, held on the 20th June last at the College buildings, Bloomsbury Square, London, England, Rev. Canon Flett was elected a member along with three others; at the same meeting the following honorary members were elected: The Right Hon. Lord Bishop of Hereford; The Right Hon. J. Bryce, M.P.; Sir E. Clarke, Q.C., M.P.; Sir J. E. Ericksen, Bart., F.R.S., LL.D.; Miss Mary Gurney; H. Hobhouse, Esq., M.P.; Sir Oliver Roberts, D.C.L.; Sir H. E. Roscoe, F.R.S., LL.D.

—Mr. T. J. Scott, the Scottish vocalist and ex-leader of St. Andrew's church choir, will be married today to Miss B. H. McIntyre, who, until recently, was teaching at St. James, Winnipeg. The wedding will take place in the Presbyterian church, Virden, Rev. Mr. Beattie will officiate, Rev. Mr. Reddon, of Moosomin, will support the groom. The bride will be supported by Miss Ritchie, of Virden. Mr. Scott has had a very successful summer season throughout Manitoba and the Territories.

—Kenlis is booming just now. The town, though small, has a grand location, and is surrounded by some of the finest crops anyone could wish to look upon. Among the excellent buildings in town there are two blacksmith shops, livery stable, general store, church, school house and a solid brick store in the course of erection.

—M. McLennan had his stable in the town here and its contents burned on Friday last. His six calves were in the stable at the time of the fire, one of them escaping, but the other five were lost. A crowd gathered at once and succeeded in saving the house by a generous application of water. Mr. McLennan was out at his farm and the three eldest children were at the picnic, leaving only Mrs. McLellan with her two youngest children at home. Nothing could be done to save the building, as there was some hay in it and the fire was burning inside the building when first seen. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The loss, especially at this season, will greatly inconvenience Mr. McLennan, who has not stabling for what stock he has left. —Wolseley Echo.

—A young man by the name of Bishop, hailing from Sintaluta, came to town a short time ago and was in the employ of G. M. Annable. On Wednesday he invested all his capital in a revolver and before the day was over succeeded in shooting a hole through the palm of his hand. It appears that he had been practicing with it and forgot to adjust the hammer when he stopped. While in the yards of Wilson & McDonald's livery he was again handling it, and carelessly placed his left hand over the barrel. The revolver went off, and the bullet passed through the palm of his hand, then through a board fence and hit a small boy on the breast. Fortunately it had not sufficient velocity to do much damage, and only inflicted a small flesh wound. —Moose Jaw Times.

—A number of young people, and older ones too, gathered at the residence of Mrs. Brydon, Qu'Appelle street, Tuesday evening to say goodbye to the Rev. Mr. Strachan on the eve of his departure, and spend a pleasant evening. After whiling away an hour or so in games, music and song, and partaking of lunch Mr. E. W. Warner, in a few well chosen words, on behalf of the young people of Knox church, presented Mr. Strachan with two handsome volumes of Shakespeare and the good wishes of all for his future welfare. Mr. Strachan was completely taken by surprise and could scarcely find words with which to express his thanks. He said that he came here a stranger, but on going away he found he had hosts of friends in this western country, and would carry away with him very pleasant recollections of Qu'Appelle and her hospitable people.

—At the request of members of the agricultural society, Mr. Waugh, editor of the Northwest Farmer, spent a day or so in this district last week, looking over the crops and taking notes. He is favorably impressed with this district and says our wheat crop compares favorably with the best he has seen this year. He strongly urges upon farmers the necessity of keeping down weeds, to summerfallow more and to sow on stubble less. He says our stubble crop this year compares favorably with that of Manitoba, but is of opinion that a great deal of crop so sown this year would have been much better plowed down. Mr. Waugh took east with him some fine samples of our grain and native grasses. Our farmers, he says, have a fine grade of cattle here, and he would advise careful attention to breeding from the best strains, and to prevent stock deteriorating through inbreeding. Altogether, Mr. Waugh was most favorably impressed with this district and the efforts of our farmers and stockraisers toward improvement.

BIRTHS

MATHEWS—At Leighton Farm, Qu'Apelle, on the 13th inst., the wife of M. J. Mathews, of a son.

Cured of Chronic Catarrh.

A Remarkable Cure.—J. W. Jennison, Gilford, spent between $200 and $300 in consulting doctors; tried Dixon's and all other treatments but got no benefit. One box of Chase's Catarrh Cure did me more good than all other remedies, in fact I consider myself cured, and with a 25 cent box at that.

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Crops in India.

From the Pioneer Mail (India) July 15.

Estimates of the wheat crops in the Central Indian states have now been framed. The area under crop is 425,000 acres less, but the outturn is expected to be only about 1,000 tons below that of last year. This is accounted for by the estimated yield in the district of Bhopal being 10,000 tons more than in 1894-5, though 152,000 acres less were cultivated. The greatest falling off is in Bundelkhand, where the drop is 52 per cent.

Thanking Mr. Burbank.

Moosomin, Aug. 11.—The Liberal association of Eastern Assiniboia at their meeting in Moosomin the other day adopted unanimously a resolution highly complimentary to E. A. Burbank, and tendering to him the most hearty thanks of the Liberals and Independents of Eastern Assiniboia for the very able assistance he gave them in that constituency during the recent campaign, on the platform and otherwise.

The Hotels.

Queens: Miss McKinnon, M. Lynch, F. England, Regina; T. Johnston, Touchwood; A. D. Butler, Smiths Falls; A. McBride, Spencerville; E. Schneider, J. E. Charlton, Poplar Plains; Ensign Green and Lieut. Clark, S.A., Regina; Jos. Shore, Fort Qu'Appelle; R. Felton, Chetoygan, Mich.

Leland: Geo. Strachan, W. S. Pennington, F. Schooley, G. R. Rublee, A. J. Dunlop, F. B. Edwards, Winnipeg; Clifford Bros., Prince Albert; P. F. Sze, Regina; D. Morrison, James Railo, Moose Jaw; H. E. Rudd, N.W.M.P., Canon Flett, Fort Qu'Appelle; H. H. Bradburn, Toronto; J. S. Williams, Kingston, Ont., D. McKay, E. H. Robinson, Indian Head; A. J. McNeil and wife, Pile Hills; W. R. Markley, Calgary; S. H. Smith, Toronto.

'Twas Ever Thus.

A few subscriptions dropped
And ads withdrawn,
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The marks of coming age,
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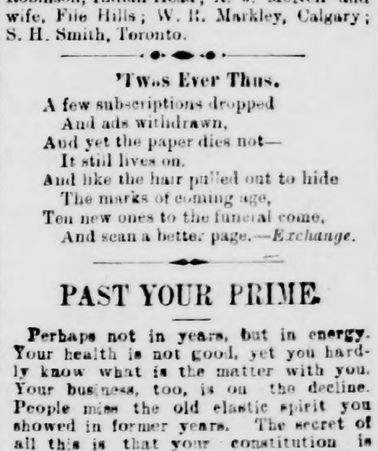

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In the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories, Western Assiniboia Judicial District.

In the matter of the estate of James Scott, late of the town of Qu'Appelle, in the said district, rancher, deceased.

UPON THE APPLICATION OF THE administrators of said estate by their agent, and upon reading the affidavit of Richard Johnston, this day filed;

I do order that creditors and other persons having claims against the said estate, do send in such claims to the said administrators by mailing or otherwise delivering the same to A. D. Dickson, advocate for said administrators, at Qu'Appelle aforesaid, before the 1st day of November, 1896, and I direct that notice of this order be published in the Progress newspaper, published at Qu'Appelle, aforesaid, and in one of the newspapers published at Calgary, in said Territories, in all issues of said newspapers intervening between the 3rd day of August, 1896, and the 1st day of November, 1896.

(Sd.) HUGH RICHARDSON,
Judge Supreme Court, N.W.T.

Dated at Chambers,
Regina, 30th July, A.D., 1896. 43-tf

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